for his sin.

Mr. SCHURZ here desired to interpose a word of explanation.

Mr. DRAKE declined to give way, remarking that his colleague had over four years of Senatorial term remaining in which to answer him after he had gone hence.

Mr. DRAKE expressed his appreciation of his colleague's unexpected outburst of elemency, adding that in his opinion it was better to be a new Republican and a faithful one, than an old and treacherous one. [Applause in the galleries, which the Vice-President promptly suppressed.] He did not consider that a title to slay a party in cold blood could be derived from longevity within its ranks. If it could, then he was thankful that before he could attain his colleague's period of longevity, at which men learned such wicked and murderous purposes, he would have gone beyond the reach of those influences into a more healthful sphere of action. He did not wonder that his colleague had attempted a vindication of himself before his Republican colleagues in the Senate, whose hearts were not now touched by his chilling presence. Whether or not the attempt at vindication had succeeded would appear by the verdiet of the Senate, which would follow the end of the discussion. His colleague, before he had been two years in his seat, had struck at those who sent him to the Senate, and had acquired that taste of blood which the possession of power could enable a man to shed in the household of his friends, feeling, perhaps, that he did hold the destiny of the great Republican party in his hands, to do with as he would. He (Schurz) has come to the Senate to sow those seeds of dissension which were to do it he great Republican party in his hands, to do with the sheat of the oak and think not of the boughs."

Mr. Drake then eulogized the history of the Radical Union party of Missouri during the last ten years; its instrumentality, with the aid of the distranchisement measures, in saving the State to the Union; its sagaeity in foreseeing the necessity of removing disabilities when warranted by public saf

instrumentality, with the aid of the disfranchisement measures, in saving the State to the Union; its sagneily in foreseeing the necessity of removing disabilities when warranted by public safety, the credit of which was unfairly usurped by the new Liberal movement. To these measures the loyal men of Missouri were indebted for that protection which was denied to the loyal element of Kentucky and Tennessee. His colleague's victory, therefore, has been at the expense of the loyal men of Missouri, to whom he owed his elevation to the highest office he could ever hope to attain under the Constitution of the United States. His mode of thanking them was novel, if not original. Some better justification than he had yet attempted was necessary, elso it would have been better for him, politically, that he had never been born. The disruption of the Republican State Convention, and the so-called "Liberal" movement, were referred to by Mr. Drake as features of a predetermined scheme to give the State to the Democrats. The estensible cause of the controversy was the determination of the minority to take enfranchisement apart from the platform, in advance of any expression of popular sentiment, either for or against the proposition, the proposed amendment to the Constitution being then before the people for independent action. The majority, led by his colleague, refused to submit to the will of the majority, and hot only separated from the party, but began a war against Gen. Grant's Administration, ignoring it in their platform, and his colleague, fidicaling as "filisome flattery" the language of the resolution on the subject adopted by the Convention. His colleague's attempt to defend his course, upon the high ground of principle, was answered by the fact that he had made a single point of policy a prefext for striking a blow at the fundamental party principle—that the had made a single point of policy a prefext for striking a blow at the fundamental party principle. Out of the majority destruction. Quoting from the campaig

to show his antipathy to the Republican cause, the speaker dismissed the subject with the remark, "He has gone to the Democracy and may the Lord have mercy on his soul." [Laughter.]

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill to amend the seventh section of the act to provide a tem-porary government for the Territory of Montana. Re-

ferred.

Mr. DAWES (Bep., Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Postmaster-General to communicate the actual cost to the Government, by the thousand, of the stamped envelopes furnished under the existing contracts, and the price at which they are sold by the Government.

Mr. SCHURZ here desired to interpose a word of ex

EUROPEAN ISSUES.

THE ALLEGED ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

PRUSSIA OFFERS NO OBSTACLE TO FRANCE BEING

REPRESENTED IN THE PROPOSED CONFER-ENCE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1876.

The Bordeaux "official" report that the neutral Powers were stirring to facilitate the entrance of Prance into the Conference, to which Prussia offers an obstacle, and that the same Powers were propos ing an armistice including the revictualing of Paris is absolutely false. I have the highest authority for saying that the statements before telegraphed to you respecting the steps taken toward an armistice are entirely accurate. Prussia makes no conditions concerning meeting a French representative at the G. W. S.

THE DOOMED CAPITAL.

THE BOMBARDMENT AGAIN POSTPONED-MORE CHEERFUL PARISIAN REPORTS BY BALLOON-SIX MONTHS' PROVISIONS STILL ON HAND. London, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870.

The Provincial Correspondence of Berlin says: "The proposed bombardment of Paris has again been postponed, because such a course at present would be detrimental to military operations. The real object of the war and the interests of the army at this juncture are paramount considerations. Uunquestionably, at the right moment, the Commander of the investing army will take such action as will fully insure immediate and future success."

Paris letters of the 9th announce that the situation is "good." The repulse of the Army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans have not discouraged the Parisians. There is a general demand for more sorties, and universal approval of the answer sent by Gen. Trochn to Gen. Moltke, and the people all say they will resist to the last. The measures taken by the Government since the beginning of the siege are accepted willingly by the population. Having insured itself against a waste of provisions, of which there are enough fresh on hand to last until February, the Government will again have fresh meat rationed to the inhabitants. The other provisions are sufficient to last for six months.

The reports by the balloon which landed at Ho fleur have not yet been received at Bordeaux, but a dispatch from the Æronaut says that he has " good news " from Paris.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

FORMER PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONFIRMED-FRENCH REPORTS OF ENGAGEMENTS NEAR VENDOME-GEN. PALADINES RETIRED FROM

The report published yesterday that the Prussians had occupied Contres, Montrichard, and Romorantin, on the Loire, is confirmed by dispatches received

A French official report states that the Duke Mecklenburg on Wednesday attacked the town of Freteval, on the road from Chatcaudun to Vendôme, which he occupied in strong force. The French retook the place vesterday. Having united his troops with those of Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke engaged the French yesterday, near Vendôme, the battle lasting till night. The Prussian losses are said to be heavy.

The French also say that between the tewns of Briare and Gien, three battallons of Bavarians have been defeated by the Guardee Mobiles. The forces of Gen. Faidherbe are represented to be operating successfully, and some Prussian attacks upon Gen Chanzy's lines are said to have been repulsed with loss to the assailants.

The Monitour says that the French have been reenforced at all points. It is said that 200,000 French are drilling at Bordeaux.

Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines has retired from the service and gone to his estate.

GENERAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. THE MOVEMENT ON HAVRE ABANDONED BY THE PRUSSIANS-CHERBOURG THREATENED-THE PRESSIAN WOUNDED RETURNING TO SERVICE. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870.

Dispatches from Havre state that the Prussians have withdrawn from that section of the country. It was thought that Gen Manteuffel was marching on Caen and Cherbourg.

It is reported that Feeaup, a scaport town 21 miles N. N. E. of Havre, has been occupied by the Germans. Sixty per cent of the wounded and sick Prussians have rejoined the service.

The capture of La Fere is contradicted. Several engagements have occurred in that neighborhood recently, which were generally favorable to the French. The French Government has prohibited the

It is said that M. Thiers, while at St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have proposed the abandonment of Count Bismarck's demand for Al-ace, and the substitution therefor of the annexation of Belgium and Holland to Prussia, but he was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities, and abandoned the attempt at negotia-

A dispatch from Berlin savs: "The Nord Deutsche Zeitung insists upon the convocation of the French Conseils Generally for the purpose of choosing among themselves delegates to the National Assembly with the object of reconstructing the Government of France and concluding peace."

PRUSSIA'S DESIGNS ON LUXEMBOURG.

THE SITUATION BECOMING CRITICAL-THE KING OF HOLLAND DETERMINED TO DEFEND THE NEUTRALITY OF THE GRAND DUCHY-A PRO-TEST FROM THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE DE-

SIGNS OF PRUSSIA. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870. King William of Holland has telegraphed to the Government of Luxemburg that he will defend the Treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Duchy. He also approves the acts of the Gov-

ernment of Luxemburg. The Luxemburgers have united in an address to Prince Henry of Orange, imploring him not to allow the destruction of the political existence of the Grand Duchy without the population are first con salted on the subject.

It is announced from Berlin that the Prussian Government declares that the great Powers of Europe concerned themselves in the Luxemburg matter in the face of her plain violation of neutrality in favor of the French. Prussia, therefore, reserves to berself full freedom for her future course.

The Times of yesterday, in an editorial on the Laxemburg question, says it is not England's duty alone to

resist the absorption of Luxemburg by Prussia, and thinks that perhaps Prussia may be satisfied with the acquisition, and forego the taking of Lorraine from France.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND DUCHY-ITS PLACE IN EUROPEAN POLITICS-THE STIPULATIONS REGARDING ITS SOVEREIGNTY-ITS EXTENT, POPULATION, AND FORTIFICATIONS.

As the fate of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is again occupying attention, interest at-taches to the question of how far the European Powers are concerned in maintaining its independence. Its present place in European politics based on the general settlement accomplished at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815. Belgium and Luxemburg were then placed under the sovereignty of Hol land, while, at the same time, Luxemburg was accorded a place in the Germanic Confederation. When, however, elgium revolted against Holland, in 1830, the whole of Luxemburg, with the exception of the fortress, made ommon cause with the insurrection, and it was not until 1839 that the part now known as the Grand Duchy was brought back to its allegiance to the Confederation and the King of Holland. In that year, the Great Powers united in guaranteeing the independence of the Grand Duchy. Nothing occurred to disturb this arrangement until the results of the German war of 1866 rendered a new settlement imperative. Holland opened the discus on the subject, by asking if Prussia was still entitled to retain her troops in Luxemburg, as the federal compact under which they were stationed there was dissolved. This question occupied attention until France intervened in the matter by negotiating for the purchase of the territory and fortress. The King of Holland was willing to sell, provided the European Powers concerned would agree to the transfer. Germany became alarmed at this, and Count Bismarck displayed his accustom ability and firmness in defeating Napoleon's designs. Toward the close of the recriminations to which the subect gave rise, Count Bismarck declared that Prussia was not in a position to consent to the separation under any form, of Luxemburg from Germany, or to the evac-uation of the fortres." He, however, modified this resolution, and consented to a conference, which met in London on the 7th of May, 1867, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, the representative of England. The Powers represented at this conference, in addition to the Grand Duchy itself were Prussia, Austria Russia, England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland, The Conference closed by signing the Treaty of London,

of which the following is asynopsis: ART. 1. Affirms the rights of the King of Holland.
ART. 2. Enacts that Luxemburg shall be perpetually
neutral, under the guarantee of Austria, France, Great
Britain, Prussis, and Russis.
ART. 3. Stipulates that the town of Luxemburg shall
sease to be a fortified place.

ART. & The King of Prussia agrees to withdraw his troops.

Ast, 5. The King of Holland agrees to demolish the fer frees of Luxemburg, so far as will comply with the intention of Art. 3.

Art. 6. Recognizes that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation "led to a runture of the bonds which

Confederation "led to a rupture of the bonds which united the Duchy of Limburg collectively with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg." This treaty was at once ratified by all the Powers, and the fortress was evacuated by the Prussians in the course of May and June, and the fortress partially razed

in the course of the year. Some doubt having arisen regarding the meaning of the guarantee established by Art 2 of the treaty, it was officially declared by England and Russia that they understood it to be only a joint guarantee, and not involving an obligation for any of the States to enforce such a guarantee separately. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg derives its important from the strategical advantages its possession would

give to either Prussia or France. It is only 990 square miles in extent, and had, in 1860, 197,281 inhabitants. The town of Luxemburg was so strong from its natural position and the defenses which were added to it, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and high town. The former lies along the banks of the Abzette, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a steep and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zig-zag streets cut out of the solid rock, and about eight feet in width. Previous to the demolitions made in accordance with the Treaty of London the whole rock was surrounded by a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bouc, consists of a rocky promontory which commands the valley both above and below.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. CUBA.

PROSPECTS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS THOUGHT TO BE IMPROVING-THE NEW KING'S OFFER OF PEACE REFUSED-UNCON-DITIONAL INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIB WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The Cuban cause is n several aspects regarded as hopeful among its supporters here. In New-York city there is not only great satisfaction felt at the fact of the steamer Hornet having got away without any technical violation, at least, of the Neutrality laws, but at the important proofs given within the past ten days of the desire of Spain to close up the contest, short of acknowledging Cuban independence. A confidential agent of King Amodeus has been in New-York and here for some two or three weeks past. Overtures were made to a prominent public man known to be friendly to the Cubans, for the purpose of obtaining this affinesce in ascertaining what terms of peace, if any, could be made between the combatants. The gentleman submitted as the least he would consent to bear to the

Cubans the following points:

First: Emancipation unconditional and immediate.

Second: A complete restoration to civil and property
rights, including a revisal of all confiscations.

Third: A guarantee of religious freedom, the liberty of
the press, of meeting, and speech.

Fourth: Equal representation for Cuba in the Cortes
as shat accorded to other provinces of Spain.

Fifth: A colonial autonomy similar to that existing between Great Britain and the British North American
provinces. Cubans the following points:

Sixth: The removal by the Home Government of all

offensive officials.

Seventh: That Spain and Cuba should consent that the United States should see that these guarantees were enforced and complied with by both parties. The last condition appears to have been the stumbling

block on the Spanish side, but even that was consented to. The Cubans, however, felt compelled to refuse approval upon the distinct ground that nothing short of in could be sought by them. The atrocities perpetrated against them rendered it impossible that the we parties could live peaceably together. Probably the expected services of the Hornet, which, it is understood, will receive her armament on theshigh seas (she cleared for Nassau with coal and 50 picked men as a crew), has something to do with their decision. But it is determined by them that the war must terminate only in their sucess, or complete or utter overthrow. From the urgency manifested by the Spanish agent, there is no room to doubt that it is the earnest desire of the new King to se cure peace as early as possible. These negotiations may be reopened, though the Cubans appear to be unyielding. It may be added that the President has known of the ne gotiations, and that the conditions met his approval.

PRUSSIA.

OPENING OF THE DIET-THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870. The session of the Prussian Diet was opened to-day. The Royal Speech, which was read by one of the ministers, admits that the success of the war against France is due to the patriotism of the people, and promises that the Budget will be submitted at the earliest mo-

BAVARIA.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CHAMBERS.

MUNICH, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, The Chamber of Deputies has passed a further military credit of 41,020,000 florina. The Govern ment has asked of the Chamber that the provisional levy of taxes be continued three months longer. The Federal treaty has been referred to a special committee of the

MISCELLANEOUS CAPLE DISPATCHES.It is said that Victor Emanuel will enter

....The endeavors to form a new Cabinet in ... The bullion in the Bank of England has

... The brig Agenora, Capt. White, from New-York Nov. 6, for Dublin, has been wrecked in Dub-in Bay. The crew were saved. An apology has been sent to Capt. Wells of the U. 8. steamer shepaudouh for au accidental shot NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

received by that vessel a few days ago from a FrenchIt is said that one of the first acts of King Amadeus will be to give one-half of the appanage of the Spanish Drown, amounting to some \$20,000,000, to the national treasury.

.... A levy of 6 men in every 1,000 through-out Russia has been ordered, to replace the men lost to the army in consequence of the shortening of the term of service of the conscription of 1871.

....It is reported in London that Count Von Bismarck is to be raised to a Dukedom. It is also said that the Count prefers his own name as a Ducal title, but the King urges him to accept that of Duke of Stras-hours. foundered at sea. Her crew have been saved and landed at Plymouth, Eng. The ship Countess of Durham has put into Youghal, having been damaged in a gale and leat her deck-load.

In the Italian Parliament, on Thursday Senor Lanza made a powerful speech in support of the hill relating to the guarantees to be given to the Pope. He said the Roman Catholic world demanded every guarantee which it was possible for Italy to concede. A bill for the consolidation of the Papal debt was intro-

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN WORCESTER, MASS. WORCESTER, Dec. 16 .- At 7:30 o'clock this evening a fearful explosion occurred in the purifying house of the gas works in this city. Its cause is un known. It demolished the building, scattering its roof and walls in all directions, and damaged cons and walls in all directions, and damaged considerably the other buildings belonging to the works. Mr. Blake, the Mayor of the city and Superintendent of the works, was in the basement of the building making his tour of inspection without a light, as is his custom at that hour, but escaped with no further injury than rather severe burns on his face and hands. Mr. McAuliffe, the foreman, was also burned severely but not dangerously. No other persons were injured. The explosion startled everybedy in the city, throwing doors open and shaking houses. The loss is estimated at about \$16,000. It is now thought that only one of the four purifiers is seriously damaged, and that the delivery of gas will not be interrupted.

Sr. Louis Dec. 16 .- The Republican has the following spe al from Ocmulgee, Indian Territory

dated the 12th:

An interesting meeting took place at the capital yesterday, in which ne rly all the Indian delegations to the National Counci, and Indian Commissioners Farwell, Lang, and Campbell were present. The meeting took a religious and philanthropic turn in behalf of the well-being of the Indians. Speeches were made by Messra. Lang, Campbell, Farwell, Hoag, and Miller, in which the present movement was strongly approved. Mr. Laffiere of the Choctaw delegation returned his thanks for the sentiments expressed by the Commissioners, and he expressed his own desire to advance the views of the Government as far as practicable. The Council assembled this morning to take up the resolution in relation to the organization of the Territory. The plan, it is thought, will meet with the general approbation of the Council.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK - THE BUILDING BURNED,

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16 -- About 2 o'clock this norning the building in Wickford occupied by the Wickford National Bank, and the office of the Town Clerk of North Kingston was found on fire. An explosion had North Kingston was found on fire. An explosion had been heard a few minutes previously. It was afterward discovered that the bank had been entered by burgiars, who had partly broken open the outer door of the vault, and then exploded powder to complete the work. The explosion set the building on fire, and it was entirely consumed. The bank funds were in an inner chest, and are safe. The town records, covering a period of 160 years, are destroyed. There is some clue to the robbers, for whose arrest a reward of \$1,000 is offered.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WISCASSET, ME.

BATH, Dec. 16 .- A most disastrous conflagration this morning, on the east side of Middle-st., in Wis easset, destroyed all the buildings on the south side of Main-st., crossing Water-st., to the river-in all about 25 stores and 11 dwellings. The following are the principal sufferers: E. C. Philbrick, Jesse White, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Hitton, Joseph Call, Emma Dedge, Richard Blinn, E. B. Neal, W. P. Lennox, Eben Perkins, Nathaniel Lincoln, M. C. Boyd, Joseph Lambert, Warren Lowell, L. Dickinson, S. L. Young, J. C. Henderson, and V. Greenleaf. The fire broke out at Jesse White's store. The estimated loss is

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

During the heavy gale of Thursday night, he draw of the bridge over the Bay, near Newark, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was moved about six inches, so that when the 11 o'clock train from Elizabeth inches, so that when the 11 o'clock train from Elizabeth came up, the locomotive broke through and fell into the water, carrying down the engineer and fireman. The former escaped with a few bruises, but the latter, Honry Harker, was drowned. The body of the tender was carried after the engine, but its wheels were caught against the ends of the rails, and the cars were thus prevented from plunging into the water. There were but few passengers in the train, and it was moving slowly.

Two weeks will be required for repairing the bridge, and arrangements have been made for the conveyance of passengers temporarily, by way of Elizabethport, on the New Jersey Railroad. The locomotive lies in 20 feet of water, and the bridge above is so shattered that the draw cannot be moved to admit vessels. Newark is therefore blockaded, and for a week or two will be cut off from water communication with New York.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the Signal Service (United States Army), Division of Tele grams and Reports, for the Benefit of Commerce This report is sent simultaneously from all the places named, at 11:35 p. m., Washington time :

				Wind,	Wind	Force	
Place of 1	Fight of			per	lbe.per	of	
Observation.	Baron.	Ther.	Wind.	Hour.	M. ft.	Wind	Weather.
Chevenne	29.91	_0	N. W.	2	.02	V'r gen	tle. Clear.
Quaha Neb	30.17	280	-	400	***	Calm.	Bnow.
St. Paul	30.12	30.3	8. W.	.4		Gentle.	
St. Louis, Mo	30.26	332	-	***	-	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans		47 ² 26 ²	N. E.	12	.75	Brink	Cleuty.
Milwankee	30.23	260	W.	12	.75	Brick.	Snow.
Chicago, Ill	30,24	340	8. W.	2	.02	Vygile	. Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala		460 390	8. W. N.	12 2	.02	V'yg'tle	Lt. Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	30,30	390	-	-	-	Calm.	Cloudy.
Montgomery, Ala.	30.17	430	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincipusti, Ohlo.,	30,30	310	1004	200	-	Calm.	Clear.
Tolelo	30.25	270	R. R.	2	-,02	V'y Gent	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich	39.18	270	6. W.	4		Gentle.	
Cleveland, Ohio	30.27	280	8. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.,	30.16	480	N. E.		.02	V'y Gent	Fair.
Angusta, Ga	30.59	380	S. K.	2		V'y Gent	
Pittsbargh	33.34	280	W.	4		Gentle.	
Buffalo, N. Y	29.17	270	N. W.	2		V'r Gent	
Rochester, N. Y		250	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Osuego, N. Y	30.14	260	N.	4	.00	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington, D.C.	30.22	200	8 W.	4	.00	Gentle.	Clest.
New-York	30,10		W.	3		Gentle.	
	29.91	220	N. W.	12		Brisk.	

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Crane's paper mill at Dalton, Mass., was burned

... Tiff & Co.'s paper-mill in Albany was burned Gov. Hoffman has commuted the death sen

... Three inches of snow fell in Memphis, Tenn., hursday night, and four inches fell at Little Rock, Art. Constable Bailey of El Dorado County, Cal.

James M. Ebbert, a druggist of Pittsburgh, died en Thurslay from the effects of an overdose of a narcotic administered by himself as a mediciae. O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who, about a year

....The schooner Nellie Staples, Capt. Boyd, from Calais, Mr., beind to this port, leaded with lamber, went sabore yearer day, near face Point, Mass. The crew were saved. ... The Portland and Kennebec Railroad freight depot at Yamouth, Me., with all its contents, was barned to day; and also their passenger depot and wood-thed, containing 200 cords of wood, at Cumberland, Mc. Loss on both, shout \$7,000.

... Wiswell's block in West Troy was damaged by fire resterday to the amount of \$10,00. The block was occupied by the gas company. The West Troy Brancard, Moore's booksters, the Oid relions and the Freemanns. The loss is nearly covered by husarance. The North Berwick (N. H.) National Bank was broken open on Toursday night. The subbers took from the bank everything of value. They also stoke a horse and carriage. A recard of \$400 dilb, stamps, etc., to that amount having been taken. Railroad bonds mounting to \$2.400, and two packages of United Nation bank and the stamps.

There was a light fall of snow in Georgia yes-.The Hudson River at Albany is obstructed with

.....George Davis, a prominent Israelite of Rich-

Several live lizards have been found imbedded .. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has

.The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad

XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

SENATOR DRAKE'S REPLY TO CARL SCHURZ-THE MISSOURI ELECTIONS REVIEWED-WHO
IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPUBLICAN DE-FEAT-A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870. The second act of the great political duel etween the Missouri Senators was performed to-day, when Mr. Drake signalized his retirement from the United States Senate, and from active political life, to assume a seat on the bench, by his promised speech in reply to Carl Schurs, on Amnesty and the Missouri "bolt." Great as had been the desire to hear what Mr. Schurz had to say in vindication of his course during the te canvass, his arraignment of the Republican party in Missouri, the serious charges which he preferred against its long-time leaders, and his criticisms upon the course of the Administration during that contest, no less than a curiosity to hear bow Mr. Drake would deal with the attacks made upon him personally, filled the galleries and the floor of the Chamber with a throng of interested listeners. The business in the House being generally of an uninteresting or private character, the galleries in that wing of the Capitol were almost wholly deserted, and an early adjournment gave those of the members, who had not already left their seats, an oportunity to do so, and they crowded into the Senate Chamber in much greater numbers than on the day before, when a warm debate in the House on Amnesty divided with the Senate the interest of the day. It was observed that the chairs of several of the Senators were empty, but the same strict attention was accorded Mr. Drake that was given yesterday to Mr. Schurz, and there was no conversation on the floor except on the part of Mr. Sumner who, for some time, was engaged in a whispered consultation with Gen. Schenck. On obtaining the floor, Mr. Drake rose in his place, directly in front of the Vice-President, and began speaking in a slow measured manner, referring but little to the manuscript which lay upon the deak before him, ner, to every important point which he made. He first spoke in very severe terms of the motives of Mr. Schurz bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate, after having gained a victory in Missouri. "Why," said he, "when they have trailed the Republican banner in the dust, did they not leave it upon the soil of Missouri." He accounted for it only by supposing that when Mr. Schurz came here, surrounded with all the glory of recent victory, he found an air which struck through it all, and chilled him. Mr. Drake's disposition of the charge made yesterday by Mr. Schurz, that he (Mr. Drake) had opposed the ejection of a man because his success would endanger Slavery, was "short, sharp, and de-cisive." "He goes over my conduct," said Mr. Drake, "in an election thirteen years ago, away back before the flood away back before the flood of the rebellion, which swept away all party ties. I can account for his mention of this in but one way, and that is that he wishes to hold me up for condemnation and distrust, because in 1857 I was a pro-Slavery man. It is not of the smallest contern to any man living what I said about Slavery thirteen years ago;" and then, turning toward Mr. Schurz, and looking him directly in the eye, Mr. Drake added: He is ready to forgive the crimes, of every dye, committed by 40,000 Rebels in Missouri, but he can't forgive me for being a pro-Slavery man, thirteen years ago. He can torget the treason committed within the past five years' and not repented of even now, but he has nothing for poor me, who has been repenting, lo, these ten years!" Mr. Schurs here interrupted Mr. Drake, to say that he did forgive him. Mr. Drake, resuming, added: "It is better to be a young Republican, and a true one, than an old Republican and a traitor to the party." Mr. Drake, history of the Republican party in Missouri, and explained his own connection with the formation of the constitution and the disenfranchising clauses in it. The two resolutions presented at the last State Convention, on this subject, were then analyzed, and Mr. Drake deminstrated that the only difference between them was that one made a positive declaration in favor of immediate amnesty, while the other left the question to the vote of the people, and charged that Mr. Schurz's object was to goad the Convention into a rejection of his resoution, in order that he might have an excuse of some

to show his antiputhy to the Republican cause, the speaker dismissed the subject with the remark, "He has gone to the Democracy and may the Lord have mercy on his soul." [Laughter.]

In answer to the assumption that the party faith was pledged to enfranchisement, Mr. Drake said that the General Amnesty resolution of the National Republican Convention of 1868 was merely the expression of an opinion that disabilities should be removed upon the happening of a contingency—to wit, "When they were no longer required by public necessity." Such an expression could only have a national bearing, and was of no effect in the regulation of the internal policy of individual Republican States like Missouri. Ameng the probable consequences of his colleague's course was the election of a Democrat to succeed him (Drake), and a possible Republican defeat in the next Presidential election by the loss of the electoral vote of Missouri. In regard to the President's interference in Missouri politics, he (Mr. Drake) cheerfully accepted the responsibility for his advice to the President in the mattor, as he (Drake) believed no man has a right to a position under a party while warring against is.

Upon the question of a new party, he understood his colleague's position to be, that while the Republican party was dead "in trespasses and sin," it yet contained the elements of regeneration—of a new party. This reminded him of the county court that wanted to build a new jail, and passed three resolutions: one, that the vould build a new jail, and passed three resolutions: one, that the old one should stand until the new one was built. Great laughter.] Who was to regenerate the Republican party! Possibly, that was the purpose of his colleague's mission to America!

After a refutation of the charge that he had ever spoken disrespectfully of the Germans, Mr. Drake added that his colleague, in his recent "bolt," had carried with him almost the entire German vote of Missouri, and he believed his colleague's lineation was to carry that vote over t stration during the campaign, and said that that action was taken at his solicitation. He did not believe that any one should hold office in the gift of a party who was hostile to that party. In closing Mr. Drake referred in pathetic language to his own retirement from the Senate, and his entrance upon a new field of duty. When Mr. Drake had done, Mr. Schurz expressed his ountry, side by side, without any reply on his part. He said, however, that he should refuse to be handed over

sort for the "bolt" already determined on and prepared

for. The "bolt" was but the closing of a train of circum-

stances which was started two years ago, on the entrance of Mr. Schurz into the State, and which has resulted in

the overthrow of the Republican party in the State. Mr.

Drake referred to the action of the Admin-

of their betrayal by those whom they had trusted and honored—as time had proven, too confidingly trusted and honored. He expressed to his colleagues his appreciation of their many evidences of personal friendship and partiality, and closed with an allusion to the sincerity and fidelity of his efforts in behalf of the political principles upon which he had been elected to the body. His concluding remarks, delivered with some emotion, were received by the Senate in profound and respectful silence. the Democratic party, and would inform his colleague, who was now about to leave the arena of pollics, that the "Liberal Republicans" would take care of the Republican cause in Missouri.

The day in the House was devoted to reports of private bills and business of little public interest.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1870. RESIGNATION OF SENATOR DRAKE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Drake, saying that he had, on the 13th inst., transmitted to the Governor of Missouri his resignation as a member of the Senate, to take effect on the 19th inst. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a memorial from

William F. Wells, George T. Bigelow, and many of the nost eminent merchants of Boston, averse to the pro-osed annexation of San Domingo. osed annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely the various bills for the belition of the Income Tax. Upon his request, said bills

cere placed upon the calendar.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making an appropriation for revenue cutters. Passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.)—For the relief of Rear-Adreiral Henry Ward.

niral Henry Ward.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon)—To extend the bene dits of the Donation law of September 27, 1850, to certain

persons.

Resolutions were introduced and adopted:
Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Cal.)—Calling upon the Secretary of
War for information in advance of the Engineer's report
on the subject relating to the Newport and Cincinnati oridge.
Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.)—Concerning the improvements
of the harbors of the ports of Wilmington and San Diego, of the harbors of the ports of Wilmington and San Diego, California.
On motion of Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.), the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company was taken

An amendment suggested by Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) was adopted, making corporations individually liable for the debts of the concern.

The bill was generally discussed until after the expiration of the morning hour by Messrs. BOREMAN (Rep., W. Va., J and CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) against it, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.) in explanation of its character as a simple act of incorporation, without any

acter as a simple act of incorporation, without any special privileges or immunity from taxation. An amendment by Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) was adopted, subjecting the property of the Company, wherever situated, to taxation under the State laws; and the bill finally passed—Yeas 31, Nays 15.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolut

for disloyed and evideleposed persons in the State of North
Carolina which have in view or threaton resistance to
the execution of the laws of the United States, or the demial to United States citizens of the equal protection of
the laws and their rights under the Constitution; and
also, what marders and outrages for political purposes
have been committed by such organizations.

Mr. PONEROY (Rep., Kansas) remarked that one
hour of the day the Senate was for general annesty, and
the next the Senators were asking information concerning Rebels for killing Union men.

The resolution was agreed to.

SEENTOR SCHUEZ'S AINESTY BILL.

At 1720 p. m., the Senate resumed the consideration of
the Schurz resolution looking to General Amnesty, and
Mr. Drake (Rep., Mo.) was awarded the floor for the purpose of replying to the speech of his colleague.

Mr. DRAKE, after all-glig that for the introduction of
a personal controversy and a local political context into
the Schurz by the speech of his colleague (Schurz)
was entirely responsible, and said his motive in replying
was not merely with a view to his personal vindication,
but that of as nolde a political party as ever heid the destimes of any State of the Union. The extraordinary and
remarkable speech of his colleague was without provecation. He contributed the political party as ever heid the destimes of any State of the Union. The extraordinary and
remarkable speech of his colleague was without provecathe Republican square of Missouri in the dust, should
not have been content with their triumph
upon the soil of that State, but seek to carry it
is before the mation. Criticising the reference to himself
the thirden a pearson because of the speech
the publican squares of the personal vindication,
but that of an political scandate in Missouri, he at
the republican scanner of Missouri in the dust, should
the publican square of Missouri in the dust, should
the publican squares of the personal vindication,
but the republican scanner of the constituency of the person

PRICE FOUR CENTS. ten years a pentient, his colleague could not pardon him for his sin.

WASHINGTON.

HE PROPOSED SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION AP-PROVED BY THE PRESIDENT-A NEW PLAN TO ENCOURAGE SHIP-BUILDING-THE SEN-ATE OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OF THE IN-COME TAX-CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870. The resolutions submitted in the Senate by Mr. Morton and in the House by Gen. Banks, for the appointment of a Commission to visit San Domingo, and report to Congress apon its resources, have the full approval of the Predent, who thinks that the proposition, in its present state, ought to receive the unanimous vote of the Republicans in Congress, whatever may be their views on the wisdom of ultimately annexing the island. He says they ought to show him the courtesy of allowing th matter to be fairly investigated, that it may be seen whether the facts will not justify the decided attitude of the Administration in favor of annexation. The Presi dent is quite sensitive on this point, and has expreksed the opinion indicated above to a number of Senators and Representatives within the past few days.

Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania has a plan for encourage ing ship-building and American Commerce. He pre poses, in a bill just sent to the Committee on Comme to give a drawback upon all 'dutiable goods imported in American-built ships, and a drawback upon all machincry used for the sole purpose of perfecting and cheap-ening the work of building either iron or wooden shipequal to the duties paid on the materials entering into the manufacture of such machinery. He also propos an American standard for gauging the sen-going charac ter of ships, to be established by Commissioners are pointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that our ship-owners may be independent of the Llayde' agen cles, which, he charges, make unjust discrimination their ratings against American-built vessels.

The Senate Pinance Committee to-day decided to report dversely on the several bills before it repealing the Income-Tax law. If the House passes a bill repealing the law, which is not unlikely, it will be opposed by Senator Sherman and other members of the Finance Committee in the Senate; and there is no doubt that the Senate will sustain the Committee by a large majority The Committee also decided to report favorably Sherman's bill creating a new Bureau in the Treasury Department relating to the United States Mint.

The House Appropriation Committee, to-day, finished the consideration of the West Point bill, and it will be reported by Mr. Beck. No reductions will be reported in the estimates. The Democrats will take advantage of the bill, when it is reported, to attack the present policy of the War Department in carrying out the law to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and assisting to man tain peace at elections in the South, and aiding the civil authorities in collecting the revenue. They will take the last annual annual report of Gen. Hallock as the text for their speeches and their proposed action. Mr. Niblack assisted by other Democrats, will urge the passage of his bill, introduced on the 8th inst., to repeal the act of May, 1870, entitled " An Act to Enforce the Rights of Citizens of the United States to Vote in the Several States of the Secretary Belknap was before the House Committee or

Multary Affairs for an hour this morning. The bill of Senator Wilson, which passed the Senate yesterday, for extending the time for mustering out supernumerary army officers from January 1, to July 1, was under co sideration. The Secretary said that the principal argument against the bill was one of economy, for if it should pass the appropriations for the War Department would have to be increased about \$200,000 beyond the estimates, to give six months more pay to these officers; while the argument in favor of the bill was solely that extending the time six months longer, would be an act of kindness to the officers, who, without such legislation, must abruptly leave the service in a fortnight. The number of officers to be thus mustered out he estimated at from 125 to 130, of whom about one half ought to go out for inefficiency and other causes. The remainder of the officers who were sapernumerary when the Army bill passed last session have been assigned to fill vacancies, placed upon the retired list, or have resigned, the number thus disposed of being more than 200. The Committee were not agreed upon the question of extending the time, and the hill was laid over until Monday for final action. Two companies of Oregon volunteers, who fought the Indians in 1854, are likely to get pay for their services at last, a Senate bill for this purpose having been agreed to by the Heuse Military Committee to-day. The Judiciary Committee did not transact any business

this morning beyond agreeing to a bill to correct an error in the enrollment of an act affecting the U. S. Courts, passed last session. The Apportionment bill has been assigned by the Committee to Judge Mercur of Pennsylvania. No decision has been reached on the question of providing for additional representation for the Western States in the next Congress, but, if nothing is done in this direction, it is considered important to pass the sual decennial Apportionment bill, based upon the census of 1870, before the close of this session, in order that in States whose Legislatures held only biennial ses sions the work of redistricting may be done next Winter time for the Congressional elections of 1872.

Information received here by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court is to the effect that Chief-Justice Chase will not resume his official duties at the present session of the Court, and that be has asked a friend in New-York to secure him apartments in that city for the Winter. Congress will not be in session to-morrow, both Houses having adjourned to-day until Monday.

REPRESENTATIVE R. R. BUTLER INDICTED FOR FORGERY-GEN, PLEASONTON CONFIRMED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR.] Roderick R. Butler, a Representative in Congress from he First District of Tennessee, was indicted here to-day by the Grand Jury for forging the names of widows of

The Senate this afternoon confirmed Gen. Pleasent S Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has been

Union soldiers.

His concinuing remarks, derivered with some emotion, were received by the Senate in profound and respectful silence.

Mr. SCHURZ briefly replied that he could afford to allow his speech and that of his colleague's to go to the people, side by side, without a single reply on his part to what his colleague had said; but he wanted to give his colleague one consolation on his way. It seemed he had fallen into the habit of consigning everybody who did not agree with him to the Democratic party. The Hon. Gratz Brown, a well-known, consistent, and fearless Anti-Slavery man, and himself, had been thus disposed of. The Germans, also, it seemed, were to go in the same direction, and to be led by himself. He would tell his colleague that if he (Schurz) even desired to lead all the Germans in a body into the Democratic fold, he could not do it. Finally, the State of Missouri was to go to the Democrats. The fact, however, was that the recent election had resulted in securing a Republican Executive and Scuate in that State, while the majority in the House might be either way. If the State changes politically by reason of the enfranchisement of the hitherto disfranchised, his colleague could not escape some of the responsibility, because he had admitted that every party in the State, including the McClurg party, was in favor of the proposition, the only difference being as to time. He assured his colleague that those who acted with him (Schurz) would know how to take care of the Republican cause in Missouri.

At 4:13 the Senate went how Executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. dvised of the remittance to his address of nearly \$5,000 for the widows and orphans of the United States ship Oncida, made so in consequence of her destruction by the British ship Bombay, in the Indian Seas, last Sun. mer. This sum was contributed by 70 British subscribers, headed;by the Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, the

Earl of Clarendon, and the Rothschilds, and given to Sir Edward Thornton for distribution. The money will be apportioned at his discretion on application made to him by the parties interested.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communi-cation to the House asking \$3,83,000, being the estimate-d deficiencies in appropriations for the years ending June, 1870 and 1871. Of this amount, \$1,80,000 are for the army and \$1,34,000 for the mayy.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL PORTER AGAIN. ALLEGED FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN HOM

the price at which they are sold by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. MERCUR (Rep., Penn.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill repeating the third section of the net of July 15, 1870, to provide compensation for grand and pent jurors in United States Courts, such section having been enrolled by mistake. Present.

ENCOURACING SHIP-HULDING.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to encourage ship-owning and ship-building in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill proposes to shall to American register all ships of ever 2,000 tans burden, wherever builty size, is about the or listy ship-building and engine materials to be used in the construction of stops of over 2,000 tans; the latter to be shiptied to the costing trade, but the former to be excluded from it, also, to allow ship downs to be supplied free of dust to vessile ranger in the Sorigia rade. AND THE DECEASED PARRAGUT WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Friends of Admiral Porter have furnished the following letters, in the attempt to show the friendly feelings existing between Admirals Farragut and Porter at the time they were

NEW-YORK, Jane 26, 1870.

My DEAR ADMIRAL: I have received your letter of the 24th inst., and hasten to thank you for your kind suggestions in reference to the Taliapoosa. As you truly of serve, it will be much more agreeable to me at the warn season to travel in this vessel to Portsmouth, where propose spending a few weeks with Commodors Pennovi and his family. My physicians are of the opinion that change of air will be decidedly beneficial to me, and I do not doubt that this little trip by sea will also be of service.

The House their proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

REMOVING DISABILITYS.

Mr. POLTEE (Rep., Va.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 25 persons, chiefly reciding in Virginia, and from W. K. Turner of Nashville, Tenn., Judge of the Donaldson County Court, which position he holds in violation of the Fourieenth Amendment.

Mr. MAYNAED (Rep., Tenn.) moved to strike out the name W. K. Turner, because he had accepted an office for which he was disqualified, thereby subjecting himself to penalties provided in the Fourieenth Amendment. The motion was rejected, and the bill was then passed by 111 Yeas to S. Nays.

The following are names of the persons relieved:

From Firginia-Albert B. Sampel, Littiens R. Edwark, Jod. M. Temple, O. M. Winden, Richard E. Iheraton, J. B. Thorbion, J. G. Barina, W. C. Rico, W. H. Hulbell, George F. Peers, Jackson Golde, W. T. Talieders, Joseph R. Sheel, Jose L. Calcad, Lilion G. Rill, Alex B. Cochrane, John N. Davis, and N. B. Joses.

From Louissies-Albert G. Beckman, Sand W. E. Bradley.

MODITING THE DUTY ON SUGAE.

The House then proceeded to consider the full reported yesterday by Mr. Hooper (Bern, Mass.), regulating the Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness in this matter, believe me, very truly yours, D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral, U. S. N. To Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N.

To Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N.

NARKAGANSET PINE, E. I., Angust 12, 1832.

My Dear Pishook: I have just heard the partial news of the Admiral's critical condition, and from Pairfax's account I rear he will not live many hours longer. I sympathize deeply with his family, but it must be a great relief to him to escape from so much suffering. Of course you must give the remains all the honor to which the Admiral's patriotic services are entitled. He has conferred great fame upon the may; and we cannot do him too much monor. I am still in hopes that his attack may pass off, though he would still have a continuation of his sufferings. Please telegraph me hero in the event of his death. Correy to Mrs. Farragut my deep sympathy for the sufferings she has undergone while attending his bed of sickness. I still hope he may recover to be her happiness for some years, at least.

With my best wishers to yourself and Mrs. Pennset, a remain, very triefly yours, in haste.

To Commodore Pennock, U. S. N.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following nomi-ations were sent to the Semate to-day: based R. Masen, to be Udited States Attorney for the District of Masconsists.

od C. Winch, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

Henry C. Hicks, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District

Treas.
James R. Calloway of Ellinois, to be Secretary of Montana Territory.
Alexander H. Comacr of Indiana, to be toweranc of Idaho Territory.
John Marphy, to be Commit at Payta.
Victor Borthow, to be Commit at Carte. Egypt.
Isaac Stason, to be Commit at Mangalas.